Massachusetts Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

As Compiled by

The Massachusetts Division of Occupational Safety and the U.S. Department of Labor



Wholesale and Retail Trade Industry 2001 Report

Select Occupations in the Wholesale and Retail Trade Industry

- Sales representatives
- Truck drivers
- Buyers & wholesalers
- Cashiers
- Stock handlers & baggers
- Auto & truck mechanics
- Traffic, shipping & receiving clerks
- Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks
- Waiters & waitresses
- Cooks & food preparers
- Butchers & meat cutters
- Bakers

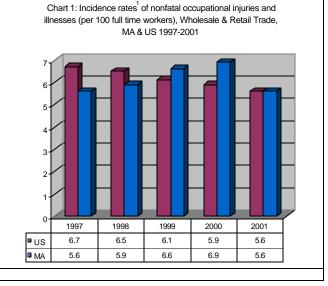
Includes Standard Industrial Classification codes 50-59

MA 2001 Population: 6,379,304 MA 2001 Employment: 3,276,105 MA 2001 Wholesale and Retail Trade Employment: 739,700²

Incidence Rates

• The incidence rate in MA in 2001 was 5.6, a decrease from 6.9 in 2000

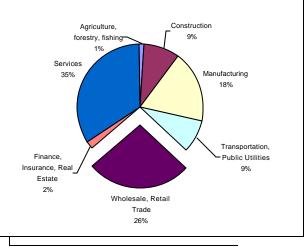
 MA rate was the same as the National rate in 2001



Injury and Illness Numbers

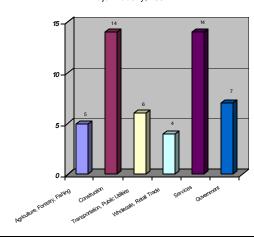
- The total number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in MA in 2001 was 122,900 (all industries)
- The Wholesale and Retail Trade industry made up 26% of the total injuries and illnesses in MA, or 32,200

Chart 2: Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by major industry, 2001



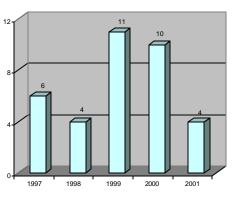
Fatality Data

Chart 3: Number of fatal occupational injuries by major industry, 2001



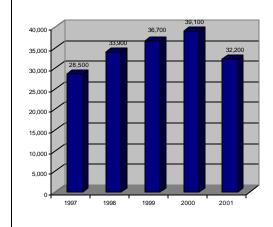
- The Wholesale and Retail Trade Industry represented 4 of the 53 total workplace fatalities in MA in 2001
- The number of fatalities decreased from 10 to 4 in the Wholesale and Retail Trade industry from 2000 to 2001

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries NOTE: Some data do not meet rubilication criteria and will not add to the total Chart 4: Number of fatal occupational injuries, Wholesale & Retail Trade, 1997-2001



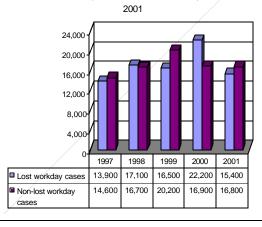
Injury and Illness Data

Chart 6: Total number of nonfatal injuries and illnesses, Wholesale & Retail Trade, 1997-2001



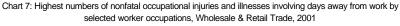
- The total number of nonfatal injuries and illnesses in MA decreased by about 6,900 in the Wholesale and Retail Trade industry from 2000 to 2001
- There were about 6,800 fewer lost workday cases in 2001 than in 2000 and 100 fewer nonlost work day cases

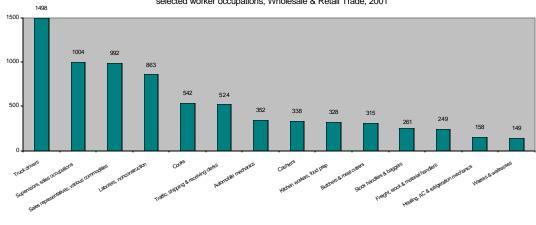
Chart 6: Numbers of Lost workday³ v. Non-lost workday cases of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, Wholesale & Retail Trade, 1997-



Occupation Data

• Truck drivers and Sales supervisors had the highest numbers of injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in the Wholesale and Retail Trade industry in 2001, followed by Sales representatives and Laborers





Case & Demographic Data

Age

Event or Exposure

Chart 8: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by age of worker, Wholesale & Retail Trade, 2001

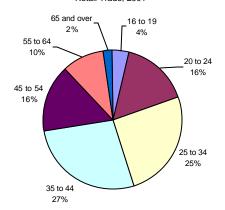
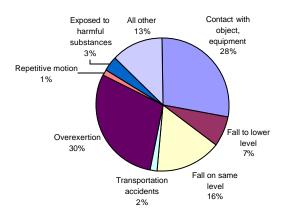


Chart 9: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by event or exposure, Wholesale & Retail Trade, 2001



- Workers ages 35 to 44 and ages 25 to 34 were the most commonly injured workers in the Wholesale and Retail Trade industry in 2001
- Overexertion was the highest cause of nonfatal injury and illness in 2001
- Sprains and strains were the most common nature of injury and illness, followed by cuts, lacerations, and punctures, and bruises and contusions
- Injuries and illnesses to the back were the most common part of the body injured in the Wholesale and Retail Trade industry, followed by injuries and illnesses to the upper and lower extremities

Nature of Injury

Part of Body

Chart 10: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by nature of injury, Wholesale & Retail Trade, 2001

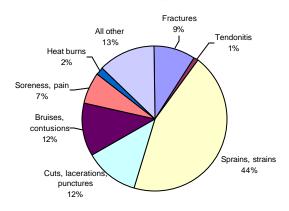
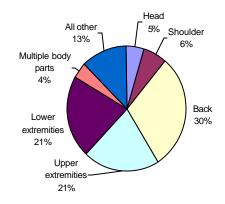


Chart 11: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by part of body, Wholesale & Retail Trade. 2001



¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year.

200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.

² Source: MA Division of Employment and Training 790 Current Employment Statistics Program, and U.S. Census Bureau. Figures are not benchmarked for 2001.

³ Total lost workday cases involve days away from work, days of restricted work activity, or both.

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This report was compiled from data collected by the Massachusetts Division of Occupational Safety under a cooperative agreement with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data has also been included from the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries and the Massachusetts Division of Employment and Training.

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